

REMARKS

The Final Office Action mailed November 16, 2007 considered claims 1-21 and 24-54. Claims 1-10, 16-21, 24-25, 27-31, 35-36, 41-44, 48-49, 50-54 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Desai et al. (US 6,820,204) hereinafter *Desai* in view of Jenkins et al. (US 6,678,682) hereinafter *Jenkins* and further in view of Subramanian et al. (US 6,574,631) hereinafter *Subramanian*. Claims 11-12, 14-15, 26, 32-34, 45-47 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Desai*, *Jenkins*, *Subramanian* in view of Hipp et al. (US 7,210,147) hereinafter *Hipp*. Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Desai*, *Jenkins*, *Subramanian* in view of Robotham et al. (US 2002/0015042) hereinafter *Robotham*. Claims 37-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Desai*, *Jenkins*, *Subramanian* in view of Shigetomi et al. (US 2002/0055951) hereinafter *Shigetomi*.¹

By this paper, no claims have been amended, as applicants respectfully traverse the rejections. Claims 1-21 and 24-54 remain pending in the application, of which, claims 1, 24, 27, 48 and 52 are independent claims.

As noted previously, the application is generally directed methods and systems which allow several different applications to operate on the same data, where the data is related to a particular identity. This is accomplished through the use of a unique and novel data object organized into a data structure according to a schema recognized by the several different applications, such that the several different applications can interpret the data by following rules in the schema. Further, the identity has the ability to control access privileges associated with the data related to the identity. The identity can control access privileges associated with the data by altering access control rules in the data structure. Each of the claims recite methods (claims 1 and 27), systems (claim 52) or computer program products (claims 24 and 48) which include this functionality.

In addition, each of the independent claims recite network messages that include an identification of an identity and an identification of the schema. These elements are not shown in the art cited by the present Office Action. Notably, the Office Action fails to address the

¹ Although the prior art status of the cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicant reserves the right to challenge the prior art status of the cited art at any appropriate time, should it arise. Accordingly, any arguments and amendments made herein should not be construed as acquiescing to any prior art status of the cited art.

limitation of the network message including an identification of an identity and an identification of the schema in any independent claim except for claim 27 (see Office Action at 9). This limitation has not been addressed for the other claims in which it appears, namely claims 1, 24, 48, and 52. In stark and direct contrast to what is recited, for showing this element, the Office Action cites to Desai at Figure 41 and 42 and cites to the "view ID" disclosed therein.

The present application at [0042] defines a schema thusly:

The structure of the data object follows a specific set of rules or "schema" regarding where the fields are placed in a data structure, and the particular meaning of the fields. The schema may have an initial set of rules regarding the placement and meaning of an initial set of fields. However, the schema may also provide rules for adding more fields to the data structure, thus allowing flexibility in the amount and types of fields that a schema may support. Thus, the schema may be extensible. As long as an application follows the set of rules when interpreting the data object, the application will be able to interpret the meaning and content of the various fields within the data object. Thus, if a schema is widely recognized and followed, the data object may be interpreted by a wide variety of applications.

Thus, the schema includes rules for defining placement and meaning of data fields.

This is contrasted with a view as defined by *Desai*. In particular, *Desai* teaches of views at Col. 13, beginning at line 55 that:

Each registered user controls a plurality of profile data elements 160, which preferably include all of the registered user's stored profile information. Using the plurality of profile data elements 160, the registered user may create a plurality of views 162, each view including one or more arbitrary data elements selected by the registered user, and/or including one or more of the other views 162. For example, the registered user may group data elements such as first name, last name, employer name, business telephone, business e-mail, business street address, business city, business state and business zip, into a view for business contact information. To simplify the process of granting a third party access to a plurality of data elements, the registered user merely provides access to one or more view.

Thus, *Desai* does not teach that a view defines placement and meaning of data fields, but rather a view defines what data is granted third party access. Thus, the view of *Desai* may not be reasonably equated with the schema used in the claims of the present application.

Additionally, while other references cited in the present Office Action do teach schemas, none of these other references teach that the schemas are included in a network message in the fashion recited by the claims of the present application.

To make a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Office Action must show each and every element of the recited claims. Because the Office Action has failed to show network messages that include an identification of an identity and an identification of the schema, the Office Action

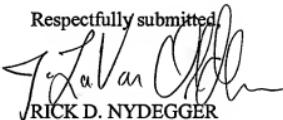
fails to make a prima facie case of obviousness, and as such, the claims are allowable over the art cited in the present Office Action.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that the other rejections to the claims are now moot and do not, therefore, need to be addressed individually at this time. It will be appreciated, however, that this should not be construed as Applicant acquiescing to any of the purported teachings or assertions made in the last action regarding the cited art or the pending application, including any official notice. Instead, Applicant reserves the right to challenge any of the purported teachings or assertions made in the last action at any appropriate time in the future, should the need arise. Furthermore, to the extent that the Examiner has relied on any Official Notice, explicitly or implicitly, Applicant specifically requests that the Examiner provide references supporting the teachings officially noticed, as well as the required motivation or suggestion to combine the relied upon notice with the other art of record.

In the event that the Examiner finds remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at (801) 533-9800.

Dated this 16th day of January, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,



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